

1. Preparedness is defined as actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to:

- Prevent.
- Protect against,
- _____,
- Respond to, and
- Recover from those threats that pose the greatest risk.

Select the missing item from below:

- a. Plan for
 - b. Predict the occurrence of
 - c. Avert
 - d. Mitigate the effects of
2. Preparedness is the shared responsibility of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and individual citizens.
- a. True
 - b. False
3. Steps in the preparedness cycle include:

- 1. Plan
- 2. _____
- 3. Train
- 4. Exercise
- 5. Evaluate/improve

Select the missing item from below:

- a. Organize/equip
 - b. Advertise
 - c. Implement
 - d. Mobilize/track
4. _____ includes capabilities to safeguard the homeland against manmade or natural disasters.
- a. Recovery
 - b. Prevention
 - c. Protection
 - d. Response

5. Select the TRUE statement below.
- a. Planning is a one-time event that is complete when the emergency operations plan is written.
 - b. Planning lays the groundwork for stakeholders to coordinate their efforts and work collaboratively for the welfare of the community.
 - c. Community input should be solicited only after an emergency plan has been officially approved.
 - d. A separate emergency plan should be developed for each hazard that could impact the community.

6. Resources include:

- Personnel,
- Supplies,
- Equipment, and
- _____.

Select the missing item from below:

- a. Funding
 - b. Facilities
 - c. Grants
 - d. Doctrine
7. Resource management activities must occur on a continual basis to ensure that resources are ready for mobilization.
- a. True
 - b. False
8. _____ is the categorization and description of response resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters through mutual aid agreements.
- a. Resource typing
 - b. Mutual aid and assistance
 - c. Recovery and reimbursement
 - d. Demobilization
9. Briefings, seminars, and workshops are examples of operations-based exercises.
- a. True
 - b. False

10. Evaluation and improvement planning allow the emergency manager to do all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Determine whether operational goals and objectives have been met.
 - b. Target improvement resources more effectively.
 - c. Modify programs to ensure that the required capabilities are developed.
 - d. Avoid future revisions of the emergency operations plan.
11. Whole community preparedness involves identifying the needs of the entire community and engaging them in addressing those needs. It also involves:
- a. Keeping private-sector resources separate from traditional emergency management resources to increase accountability.
 - b. Focusing on how each segment of the community can benefit from Federal assistance.
 - c. Strengthening and leveraging what already works well in the community.
 - d. Defining community needs in terms of what can be provided with the current emergency management capabilities.
12. Community education and outreach:
- a. Are primarily the responsibility of faith-based groups and nonprofit organizations.
 - b. Require complicated programs and large budgets to implement.
 - c. Are most effective when done exclusively at the State and Federal levels.
 - d. Can be accomplished through simple activities that get people involved.